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## EMIGRATION—NEW YORK ADDRESS.

To AARON CLARK, Mayor of the City of New York:—

SIR: You are engaged in an arduous office; the evils of the times clearly require the strong hand of reform; and I rejoice that you have stretched it forth. The people—the thinking people—will sustain you in all your exertions, even those who are naturally apathetic, love and praise virtuous energy when they see it, and particularly when they feel the benefits of it. The subject of emigration is one on which you have necessarily turned your thoughts, and been obliged to act and one that cannot, at once, be dismissed from your mind. Permit me to call your attention to some views, and I, with many others, entertain upon the subject; and if they do not coincide exactly with your own, will find my remarks were well intended. I have seen much of the evil I have attempted to describe, and in this, as in other griefs incident to life,

"He best can paint them, who can feel them most."

We often act from impulse, but we generally reason from necessity. There are times when the thinking part of society are solemnly called to deliberate upon the elementary principles of national prosperity, of existence, and honor.

In the common course of events, many are too busy, some too idle, and not a few too imbecile, to bring before them a great question, and discuss it at the same time, with sincerity and candor. We love to throw behind us the thoughts of an evil hour, and to dwell, with pleasure, on the sunny views before us. Our fathers were made of "sterner stuff," and they examined their hopes and their fears upon rational grounds. If this had not been the case, they would, in earlier times, have fallen beneath the tomahawk of the aborigines, or, at a later period, have sunk under the iron hand of oppression; but neither one nor the other subdued the strong impressions of their prowess, or of their patriotism. Life, to them, was nothing without freedom, and they "poured out their blood as water," in defence of their possessions and their opinions. They acted, by day, with indomitable courage, and had no fearful dreams by night. They often, when danger threatened, took a farewell of the partners of their feelings and their fame, and indulged a hero's gaze upon the sleeping babes they went out to protect. The God of battles was on their side, and if some fell a sacrifice to noble danger, many returned to cherish and perpetuate their lofty principles. Success and security, which to other nations had been matters of accident, were to them a just reward for their exertions.

When the Indians had been driven back, and our independence achieved from the mother country—our constitution adopted, and all things going swimmingly forward—the great mass of the people thought that now all our difficulties were over, and the strains of peace and plenty were never to be disturbed. He who preached caution, was an ill-omened bird that croaked on the left, and his voice was silenced by the buzzes of the multitude, full of momentary joy and success; but the most sagacious of our patriots viewed, at this time, the great influx of foreigners to this country with painful emotion.

For a long time previous to the revolutionary war, there had been but few emigrants landed on our shores; but, after the close of the struggle, the tide commenced its flow inward, and increased, until the wars in Europe, in a good measure, consumed all the surplus population of England, Ireland, and the continent. Many, however, were desirous to get to the United States. Mr. Jefferson had called our country "the asylum of oppressed humanity," and all our people hailed those, whose political wrongs had reached to a high measure of suffering. This was in accordance with our feelings, as philanthropists and friends of equal rights. The Emmetts, the Sampsons, the McNevens, and a host of others, here found warm friends, and ample fields for their talents. We had an extended territory, and a fruitful soil, and were not in dread of a crowded population. We were not fearful that the table of our nation's bounty would be so full that no more could be admitted to sit down to it; but lost all our apprehensions of the future, in our charity for the unfortunate. With the oppressed patriots, we often received a great number of restless, worthless pretenders to our favors. The emigrants became of less moral worth, as they increased in numbers; crimes began to increase also, and our penitentiaries fast filled up, by those who preferred a life of crime, to one of industry and thrift. But, although we complained bitterly of this flood of emigration, we managed tolerably well to make use of a part of them, in our rage for building and internal improvements. If they had gone about only to get an honest living, and worked what portion of the time they could, we should have readily assisted them in times of scarcity and distress; but not contented with this, they wanted to become citizens at once, and urged Congress to more favorable terms of the naturalization law, and unfortunately obtained the change required.

The philanthropist, who is often blind to the true interests of his country, became the friend of the emigrant, and the deeper sighted demagogue, hiding his own sinister views under the cloak of generosity, aided their causes. Many of the minor courts in the United States listened too credulously to the countless perjuries before them, and the trade of procuring naturalization, without a full compliance with the laws, became proverbially common. The moment an emigrant was made, *per fas aut nefas*, a citizen, he hid the polls and took upon himself to vote; and often to insult all those who did not agree with him in politics. This remark chiefly applies to the Irish and English emigrants; (for the French, Italian, or German, had no such rabid taste for politics); in their rage for liberty, which they seemed to define the right of doing as they pleased, without any regard for the feelings, interests, or the rights of others; in their fury to gain "their long lost liberty," they were not scrupulous of trampling on the liberties of others. This was hard to be borne; but it was not the last trial of wrath that was to be poured out upon us. When England found repose from her long struggle with the French and Bonaparte, she looked around, and seeing her almshouses, her prisons, and her streets, all full of her maimed, crippled, degraded population, she thought of the scheme of giving them facilities for reaching the United States; and, for several years past, myriads have been landed on our shores, many of them totally destitute of any means of sustaining themselves. The prisons, too, were opened, and criminals allowed to embark for this country. The whole country was taxed for their support. In many places the municipal authorities were remiss in their duty, in carrying the few and wretched laws they had into execution, and the tide of emigration swept over the land like a flood. The English, under pretence of sending these emigrants to Canada, for settling that colony, have landed them in much more convenient places for reaching the United States, their original destination. England did a profitable business in this, and is still driving the trade. When these emigrants are once landed on our territory, or near it, all anxiety for these wretched people is at an end with those who export them. The expenses of their transportation has not amounted to the sum we

pay for their maintenance the first three months of their landing. The wrong and insult we had suffered, some time since awakened every thinking mind among us, and, in some cities, steps were taken to make the least of the evil so threatening in its consequences; but it increased, and was still increasing, when the sudden and unexpected pecuniary crisis fell upon our national prosperity; at the moment the industrious man was giving a ravenous interest to sustain his credit, his taxes were augmented to support cargoes after cargoes of emigrants. His children, as they walked the streets on their ordinary business, were exposed to small-pox, cholera, and other diseases, from large squads of the most loathsome of the human race. Fortunately a change has taken place, within a short time, in our city government, and a class of men have come into power who dared to put the few judicious laws to be found on our statute books into execution. A strict adherence to our regulations of quarantine, and the landing of passengers, soon became offensive to some politicians, and to the newly arrived emigrants; the cry of oppression was raised, and echoed through the land. This was to be expected, and the public were not disturbed by anything that could be said upon the subject; the better sort had made up their opinions that they were imposed upon. Many new fledged patriots, some who had fought against us during the last war, held offices in our country. If one of them was removed, a better man being selected to supply his place, a fiendish cry was heard from the emigrants, and they breathed curses deep and loud upon the heads of those who had in honesty dared to do their duty. These wily demagogues thought that their reign was permanent, and no accident could shake them in their places. The native Americans thought that the time had arrived to know whether they lived in a conquered country or not; or whether, when they received the emigrants into their bosom, they had, at the same time, presented them with their birth-rights and the charter of their liberties. Many of those who have received our hospitality, seem to reason and to act as if this had been the case.

While I would recommend circumspection and forecast, I would abstain from all sudden or harsh measures; but a fixed determination to put what laws we have into effect, and to obtain the passage of others, to protect us from being overwhelmed by the swarms of emigrants who are coming to our shores, is our imperative duty. We should be as deaf as adders to the sickly wailings of philanthropy, and treat with contempt the blustering of arrogance and assumption. The fulness of time has come, when the people of the United States must take the subject, and examine it in all its bearings, and put to themselves this home question:—"Are you willing to risk your independence to indulge your philanthropy?" It is worse than bondage to be tauntingly told that our country is "as good as conquered."

Every country that has risen to distinction in history, has been cautious of admitting foreigners to a share of their privileges. The Athenians were willing to learn from all the other cities of Greece; but to those even who spoke the same language, and had the same origin, they were only courteous, but seldom or never confiding. When Theseus first gathered Attica into a nation, he allowed all foreigners the right of exercising their professions among his countrymen, and protected their persons and their property by his wise laws, but never permitted any one but a native to share in the government. In the Olympic games, no one but a Greek was permitted to enter the list of contention. An Eastern king, with seas of gold, could not purchase the honor of being an aspirant in the foot or chariot races, or strive to win the mighty honor of having his brow bound with a twig of wild olive. Pericles was obliged to get a law passed, permitting him to marry a Greek woman of another city; and this he could only obtain by exciting the sympathies of his fellow-citizens, by recounting, in the most pathetic tones of eloquence, the loss of all his children by the plague.

When Athens was in the most degraded state, an hundred thousand men would not have dared to insult an Athenian, by offering to share his country with him; the Romans extended the right of citizenship only to those who "had done the state some service;" and when once it was conferred, it had a charm among all the nations of the earth. It was treason against the whole empire to insult a Roman citizen.

To bring the subject down to modern times, who would dare show his head in the city of Dublin, after he had insulted the Irish people, as we are every day insulted by foreign periodicals? One such article as we are exposed to, would arm the vice-regent palace, and fire every bog in the Emerald Isle; but we, patient creatures, were born to submit, and taught to smile when insulted by the rancorous pens of foreigners who visit us transiently, or stay here permanently. Can nature, flesh, and blood, bear it much longer? We have had the patience of saints, but there is a point at which virtuous forbearance ends, and, if continued in, becomes a dastardly, criminal meanness. Have we not almost reached that criminal point? Our rulers, who honestly discharge their duties, are assailed with the most malignant threats, accompanied with the vilest slanders. The emigrants rave; they madden and gnash their teeth. We may as well meet this now as at any time; meet it we must.

There is now a foreigner confined in prison, in this city, for contempt of court, and other illegal things, who has lived on the charity of those he affects to despise; who spends his days and nights in lampooning our country, and putting on record his infamous falsehoods; yet the hand of charity is still extended to him, which he curses, while it is lifting the food to his mouth. Under all this we could still be quiet, if quietude was not taken for fear. A relaxation of duty would now betray like treason. Let us, my countrymen, assist the authorities in enforcing the laws to the very letter and spirit of them, fearless of consequences; your foes know that you are right, and cannot face you in argument, or any other way than by boisterous, vulgar vituperation. Let them have that field to themselves, while we set about devising some way to remedy this great and increasing evil.

Still let our country be "an asylum of oppressed humanity," but not a depository of base and bad men. It is, perhaps, difficult to fix on the most judicious course to pursue, at once; but certainly something may be done. An American cannot pass into England without permission; a country supposed to be the freest country in the world, next to our own. Yet she will not suffer a single individual to enter her territories, without knowing who he is, nor on any terms permit him to acquire a citizenship. Men may in England become denizens, and be engaged in traffic in that country, but on no account to make a hat, nail, or mend a pair of shoes, in his own name. So jealous is England of foreigners, that an alien woman who marries a subject of her majesty, is not entitled to dower on the death of her husband. The only way she can obtain any portion of his estate, is by will or by jointure.

I would not wish our country to go further than this, viz: to restrain all persons of a foreign country from coming here, who could not bring testimonials of a moral character, so far as to certify he had not been convicted of crime, and had sufficient education to read and write; the former might keep us from rogues, and the latter from ignorance, and its consequences. A sword might as well be put into the hands of a monkey, as the franchise of a voter given into the power of one who knows nothing of the rights of freemen.

The extent of the influx of foreigners of the lower classes, seems not to be fully understood. There are, at least, from England and Ireland alone, more than an hundred and twenty thousand emigrants, who yearly reach our shores, by direct or by indirect courses. Sixty-five thousand emigrants came directly to New York, and its neighborhood, last year; and as many reached the States north of the Potomac, in the same space of time, in some way or another.

This is a moderate calculation. The Encyclopaedia Americana, a translation and enlargement of the German Conversations Lexicon, edited by a foreigner, states, that from thirty-five to five hundred thousand emigrants arrive in this country, meaning the Canada and the United States, every year. But few of them, it is well known, stay in Canada; they prefer our government to the colonial. This statement is corroborated by the London Encyclopaedia, which urges the British government to send out a million of emigrants a year, until a proper depletion is made of the swollen body of population, and reckons up the cost, making it over five pounds sterling a head, which is double the amount they pay for landing the sweepings of their almshouses and jails at the present time. They now pay about five dollars a head for passage money, and their provisions cost about ten dollars each.

From a well written memorial, directed to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New York, by "the general committee of the Native Americans," I make a short extract. This paper did not reach me until after I had written my own observations upon the subject. I am happy to think that we differ but little in our statistics, as well as in our reasonings:

"During the last seven years, [says the memorial,] 296,259 foreigners have arrived at this port [New York] alone; equal in amount to the present population of the whole city. Sixty thousand five hundred and fifty-one arrived in the year 1836; double the amount that came in 1830. Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight arrived here between the 9th and 13th of the present month of June, 1837."

"On the 1st of January, 1837, 982 foreigners, and 227 native American citizens, had been admitted to the hospital at Bellevue the preceding year. On the 1st of May last, there were in the almshouse 1,437 paupers; allowing the same portion of foreigners as in the hospital, and there would be 1,068 foreigners, and 369 native citizens in the almshouse."

"It appears from the report of a committee, monthly appointed by the Board of Aldermen of this city, that there are, at the date of this report, 3,070 paupers in the almshouse, more than three-fourths of whom are foreigners. How many more of this class live upon private charities, let the swarm of mendicants who daily and nightly infest our streets attest."

"At a recent date, it appears that the number of convicts confined at Sing Sing were 800, of whom 603 were foreigners."

"In the year ending in August, 1836, there were received into the Boston House of Refuge 866 paupers, 516 of whom were foreigners. From the 1st of January to April 25, 1837, there were 964 paupers admitted to the same House of Refuge, 160 of whom were aliens."

"In the official departments of the General, State, and City Governments, the same proportion exists. At an election of town officers held in Paterson, a little more than a year since, out of thirty-nine public officers elected, thirty-three were naturalized citizens. It is believed that, up to this date, the majority of offices in this city were held by those who are of foreign birth."

"There are, it is stated upon good authority, no less than sixty foreigners holding high and respectable offices in the departments at Washington, and on missions abroad. There are six in the State, two in the Patent office, twenty-one in the Treasury, six in the War, three in the Navy, and four in the Post Office departments."

"It must be borne in mind, that those foreigners only, who arrive in vessels of forty tons burthen and upwards, are registered, and taken into the account before stated. There are hundreds, nay thousands, who come in vessels of less size, and by the way of the Canadas. It is confidently believed, that the whole numbers of foreign emigrants who have arrived in this city since 1830, amount to more than 500,000."

Thirty years ago there were not more than one out of forty among our inhabitants in the United States, born out of the country; now, there is one in twenty, taking every portion of the United States; the new settlements are full of them. This increase is alarming in every way. I am not so fearful of the Catholics as some persons are. I believe that there are excellent men of that religion; but this I have the best evidence of, that, from our newspaper accounts of the increase of that religion in this country, that Mexican, in the service of General Santa Anna, visited this country before he joined the army in Texas, in the hopes of making some arrangements with the Catholics, in order to bring the power of Santa Anna to bear in the United States; and, although in every other respect a man of good sense, when the feasibility of his plan was questioned, or rather laughed at, shook his head and said, "perhaps the time has not come." He believed in the Catholic religion, although a descendant of an Inca. To do the Catholics of New York justice, I do not believe that any one of them, having any standing in society, listened to him for a minute.

If this increase of emigration should continue for half a century, the native born citizens, descendants of those who achieved our liberties, would, in fact, be in the minority. The dominant party would say to them, your fathers made us co-heirs with you, and, upon the principles of your own majority system, we are your masters. We are not answerable for the folly of your ancestors; we only glory in the sagacity and perseverance of those emigrants who gave us by numbers the inheritance we now enjoy.

The most distressing sight that ever blasted the eyes of a child, is to behold the mansion of his ancestors, and the place of his birth, in the possession of those who first came under the hospitable roof for protection and aid. Are we not in a fair way to witness this ourselves? and if this does not happen in our time, will not our children see the sad day of our present forebodings?

It may be said, that we have wilds enough yet for unlimited cultivation. This is only true now, to a certain extent; lands are growing dear, and every year the difficulties of making a settlement with any industry, without capital, are becoming multiplied. A few years since, the means of rearing a family were within the reach of every one, but even now it is not so, and in a short time will be almost impossible, unless one inherits property. When this time arrives, distinctions in society, which are now fluctuating, will become stationary, and the republican habits so much prized, will be altogether lost. The resources of every nation must be carefully husbanded, or they will be soon exhausted.

Our lands, under the culture of foreigners, will yield but little more than half as much as under our own husbandry. Heath, in his picturesque views of Ireland, speaks of the wretched husbandry which the peasants in that country, and declares, that the potatoe has to struggle in the smallest as well as the largest patches with the rank weed, the grower being too indolent to destroy it. The agriculture of the Germans, a more industrious and thrifty race, has no particle of modern science or skill in it; and the English, if they are more tasteful, can never deviate from the precise customs of their country. The time is coming when we shall not be able to allow much waste land; and every one should look forward to that day. We are now almost as prodigal in our sales of lands, as the aborigines were to our ancestors.

We not only have to assist in supporting the emigrants when they reach our shores, but are obliged to raise money for the instruction of their children. It may be said, the emigrant makes but little use of this privilege; so much the worse; for those who are not instructed grow up in ignorance, possessing the rights of freemen, which they know not how to exercise, and, of freemen, which they know not how to exercise, and, of course, endanger the liberties and institutions of the country. It costs more to maintain these institutions, than most people imagine. Time, property, and even life itself, is held in readiness to be sacrificed to this great end; and yet we are, every day, by the admission of emigrants, putting all these blessings in jeopardy.

Is it not time to pause and consider what is to be done to avoid these evils which now threaten us?

For our security, the naturalization law must be altered. Twenty-one years is a sufficiently short time to make a common mind acquainted with our laws, institutions, and habits; and on application for the privileges of a citizenship, in addition to obtaining proof, that "he is attached to the Constitution and laws of this Country," he should be called upon to show, by documentary evidence, that he came to our land by permission of our authorities. By that time he will have, in all probability, taken root in American society; his early prejudices and errors of opinion would, in a good measure, have passed away; and if his love of his native land still remains, his attachment to the land of his adoption, and the birth-place of his children, will be no small security for his good conduct. This, in the end, would be the best course for the emigrant himself. Now while the number arriving daily is great, they tread upon each others heels in their paths. The larger the more difficult to find places and employment, and they are made miserable by being in each others way. The mill fed too rapidly is clogged, and ceases to grind well; the stream made mad by sudden rain, is of dangerous navigation; a country growing too fast, has a loose and spongy population, and never acquires a proper solidity, by time; but that country whose growth is wholesome, is of long duration, and is strong by union.

The effects which follow a crowd of emigrants, can be seen by looking into the early histories of New York and Massachusetts. Several thousand Palatines reached this city within a few weeks of each other—allured to this country by promises which could not be performed, although honestly made. They were scattered over the country, became dissipated, and soon wasted away, leaving scarcely a trace behind, although they were a good race of men.

By order of the British government, General Winslow brought from Acadia, a thousand persons to the commonwealth of Massachusetts, to be mixed up with the inhabitants, but they perished along the sea-board, within the course of a few years. Not so the Huguenots; they literally found this country an asylum of oppressed humanity. After the revocation of the edict of Nantz, they fled from France, bringing intelligence, industry, sound morals, handy-craft skill, with some pecuniary means, and they soon became a part of our nation.

If some judicious measures are not taken by Congress, by the several States and Cities, on this important subject, as sure as we have a country, there will be a spontaneous combustion in it, and a civil war must ensue. Prudence on both sides, may keep off this evil. The political seer who is now casting his horoscope, often covers his eyes with his hand, to hide the streams of blood that roll before him.

When foreigners come to us in large bodies, they are desirous of living together, and by that course preserve the whole current of their prejudices and national peculiarities, and never become transformed to our habits of thinking and acting. His home is forever on the other side of the water, and he is, during his whole life, an alien in heart, while he is intrusted with a share in our government. In such cases and they are numerous, he exercises prerogatives which he despises us for giving, and he enjoys immunities for which he feels no gratitude. It should be quite sufficient for foreigners that they can propagate their doctrines here without restraint. The direction of political and domestic affairs, I think, we should keep pretty closely to ourselves. Some foreigners arrogate to themselves a large share in our revolutionary conflict, and call up the name of Montgomery as an instance of our obligations to them. We grant that he was an illustrious instance; but he had married an American lady with a princely fortune, and had too deep an interest in our country to relinquish it from fear. To the French we owe some courteous acknowledgements for their gallantry as a nation; but the French troops did not arrive until after the turning battles had been fought by ourselves. They never thought of our independence, but only of the question, whether we should belong to the English or to themselves! The whole of our debt of gratitude to all nations, was paid off long before our national debt was, or, at least, that part of it which was incurred in the revolutionary conflict. Our trade with all nations has been as beneficial to them as to us—and for all things we have paid them better than other nations ever did, under any circumstance of will or compulsion; pecuniary obligations we have always paid from choice and not by force.

We have slept so long over the subject of emigrants, that we are in a state of great uncertainty as Giles Jolter, who, when he awoke from a long slumber, he found it difficult to decide whether he had lost his team, or found a cart.

The emigrant question should be discussed in every parish, town and city in the whole country, and the matter duly considered with as much solemnity as was that of our struggle for independence sixty-two years ago. When every one is persuaded in his own mind upon the question, it will be easy to manage things according to our wishes. All the evils now arise from our not thinking at all upon the subject, and in speaking without any due consideration.

We are certain that much deception is used by passenger-hunters, and ship owners, on the other side of the water. Notice having been given of the time of sailing of a ship from Liverpool to New York, and along side of this notice was to be seen some newspaper paragraph, stating that labourers could get three dollars a day for their services in America, and living was cheap. This, probably, was some garbled account of the high price of wages, for a day or two, for some job in the far West, where but few mechanics were to be found; and probably, it was added, that turkeys, prairie-hens and venison were as plenty as heart could wish. Many an honest mechanic has been deceived by this and other false tales, which was not intended to lead astray. Many who came to this country at some moment of prosperity, and who, for a while, did well, wrote back, describing their own success, and inviting all their friends to come to the land flowing with milk and honey. Some of these instances are within my recollection, if those imposed upon are to be credited. I am far from thinking that Ireland or England are benefited by this emigration. Many of the poor people who are sent to this country become more than ordinarily lazy, that they may be sent out at public expense, and, perhaps, are qualifying themselves for the transportation by a maintenance in a work-house.

The policy of colonizing, has by many, been considered as one of equivocal benefit to the mother country; that of sending, what is called a surplus population, has never done any permanent good. In all countries there were as many paupers drifting about as can be maintained in idleness, and no more. There are no more of the Lazzaroni of Naples now than there were fifty years ago; and they send off none. There are whole tribes of robbers in India, but diminishing their numbers by the most severe method, is only found to check their depredations and murders for a short time; all the children are robbers as soon as they grow up.

When a nation know that they can get rid of their criminals and paupers by transportation, they never think of devising means to make them earn their bread. The improvements in criminal political economy in some of our States, has wonderfully lightened the burden of the support of malefactors. A strict and severe system first tried on them, has been carried to the vicious and lazy, and found effectual. By a system of work-shops, farms, and houses of industry and correction, New England has greatly diminished her poor rate, and prison expenses, while she has been rapidly increasing in population. In some states, the penitentiary system twenty years ago was so burdensome,

that there went abroad a serious impression that it must be given up. Now some of these establishments yield a revenue to the State, and all nearly pay their expenses.

I would not be understood as attempting to make this a party question. It is truly a national one, and should forever be kept so. There are a set of politicians who may profit by making this a leading party question; but those who would build their fame on such a basis are of no benefit to the country, and should be neglected and forgotten as soon as possible. This subject does not lie on the surface of political affairs, but sinks deep into the foundations of society, and should be weighed with gravity and wisdom. It should not be a matter of impulse, arising from present inconvenience and vexations, but one calmly called up and adjudicated in every mind by a full view of all its bearings, now, and in time to come. Without nationality there can be nothing good or great; and we are every day losing that nationality by the floods of emigration which overwhelm us.

In every city, town, and parish, the howl of the foreign beggar tortures your ears. "For the honor of God hear me," said an old woman, a few days since, to one of our benevolent citizens, "I am five days in your country, and I am starving with my six little ones." She was taken into a grocery store; a quantity of bread and ham was given her, and she took off as much as she could carry. A clerk in the grocery followed her into a grog-shop, where she bartered the whole for a bottle of blue ruin and a sixpence. This is a common business with more than one-half of those who infest our streets.

The emigrants, from more acute suffering than they have ever known in this country before, begin most heartily to repent of their coming here. It is said, several hundreds of them have already found means to return to their native land, and several thousands more are now willing to go home as soon as funds can be procured for the purpose. This will do much good. Those contemplating to emigrate will be undeceived, and stay where they are. If half the moans now heard from the emigrants among us, were wafted back to the shores from whence they came, the current of emigration would be stopped at once. We should have no more anxiety upon the matter. Not one half their sufferings are made public. Living in small apartments, destitute of pure air, cleanliness, and wholesome food, they die in multitudes, in every part of the country. They suffer by the cold, they die by the heat. If epidemics are abroad, they are sure to reach the shores of the recent emigrant. What frightful stories might be told of the ravages of the cholera in our city in 1832! It was no uncommon thing for those ministers of religion and medicine, Schroeder, Powers, Francis, and others, to find six or eight emigrants dying under the same roof at the same time. The public authorities did all they could to relieve them, but death was a kinder friend. I solemnly believe, if the inhabitants of England and Ireland knew the whole truth upon the subject, that we should not be annoyed by any copious influx hereafter. The success of the few who have come to this country, has dazzled the eyes and bewildered the brain of the great mass, while the whole amount of suffering of the many has been forgotten.

You sit, stand in an important position; for New York is now to the commercial world almost a synonyme with the United States, and foreigners think it to be their country as soon as they put their foot upon the island of Manhattan. Those whom they find here assist them to keep up this feeling; and hence some of the difficulties which are felt by having so many of them in our city.

The remedy for this sad evil must be first applied where it presses the hardest; and this is the place, and your official situation makes it your incumbent duty to be active in applying remedies, and searching for preventives. The public are fully aware of the arduous nature of your exertions, and are determined to lend you all the aid you require. A vigorous, manly effort, now, will save you much labor hereafter. Showers of abuse from foul mouths and evil pens, will be your lot. Whoever did his duty in a populous city, and did not encounter such things! Your assailants are known, and their motives justly appreciated. They abuse the country as well as yourself, under the pretence of humanity and patriotism, but every honest man will ask with the poet,

"Can he love the whole,  
Who loves no part? He be a nation's friend,  
Who is in truth the friend of no man there?"

It is said that we cannot prevent emigrants from crossing the Canada lines and coming in flocks to our territory, and therefore, it will do no good to watch the sea-coast, or to make laws to prevent the landing of emigrants. Have we not custom-houses and officers of the revenue to prevent the smuggling of goods across the line? Would it not be easier to guard men than goods? Did we not stretch a cordon of sanity from the Atlantic to the Pacific, when we were apprehensive of the approach of the cholera among us? And cannot we extend one for a greater evil? It is weakness to say we cannot do this, or that, when national good requires action; we can, and we must do it, and the sooner we begin, the better it will be for the American people.

A NATIVE.

From the New England Farmer.

Weeds made useful.—If you happen to have on hand a tolerable growth of weeds, it may be worth the trouble to endeavor to convert them to some useful purpose. We would not advise you to spend more time in saving those incumbrances, than they are worth; but, perhaps the pig weed, purslane, &c. of your garden, will make food for your store hogs, well worth attention. Or, if it be more convenient, you may bury weeds, while yet fresh, in trenches, between rows of cultivated plants; or place them in heaps in some uncultivated spot, and cover them with soil, and you will soon have a good compost. In such a case, it may be well to sift a little quick lime over the heaps of weeds, and then add a good quantity of earth to imbibe the gases given out by fermentation. A good husbandman permits as few vegetable and animal substances as possible, to decay or putrify in the open air, but covers them with earth, or a little quick lime if he has it, thus preserving the health of himself and of his family, by the same means by which he makes his ground fertile.

Hay-making.—Make as much hay as possible in the early part of the season, as there is, at that time, a greater probability of your being favored with fair weather. More rain falls on an average in the latter part of summer, or after the fourth of July, than before. If the weather is so unfavorable that hay cannot be thoroughly cured, the application of from four to eight quarts of salt to the ton is recommended. In this way it can be saved in a greener state than otherwise, and the benefit derived from salt is many times its value. Another good method of saving green or wet hay, is that of mixing layers of dry straw in the mow or stack. Thus the strength of the grass is absorbed by the straw, and the cattle will eagerly eat the mixture.

Water your plants with soapuds.—A gentleman assures us that soapuds is the best of all possible manure for cucumbers, water melons, &c., as it not only causes them to grow with rapidity, but preserves them from bugs, worms, &c. You will, therefore, direct your domestics to bear this important fact in mind, on washing days, and to preserve this valuable manure in tubs, and other suitable receptacles, and apply it to your plants every evening, about sundown, after it has been exposed to the heat of the sun during the day.

A LEE's Lottery and Exchange Office, 5 Doors East of the National Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, where he keeps constantly on hand a fine selection of Tickets, in all the various Lotteries now drawing under the management of D. S. Gregory & Co. All orders promptly attended to. Aug 19—3t